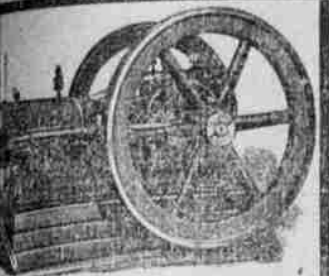


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XVIII YEAR—NO. 306.

HOUSTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1903.

PRICE: 5 CENTS.

USE CRYSTAL LIGHT.

HE STIRRED THEM UP

Representatives of the Allies Sought
Mr. Bowen at an Early Hour.

THEY REASONED WITH HIM

Then Sought the Solace of One An-
other's Company.

MR. BOWEN NOTE WAS TOO STIFF

For Its Transmission in Its Entirety to
the European Capitals.

That London, Berlin and Rome Have Re-
ceived an Adequate Idea of Its
Contents by This Time.

Washington, February 3.—Mr. Bowen's
decisive note of last night reflecting the dis-
visioned scheme proposed by the British
ambassador led to numerous conferences to-
day. It was stated that the representatives
of the allies refused to cable this note in
extenso to their respective capitals today,
but there is reason to believe that a very
adequate idea of its nature already has
been conveyed to London, Berlin and Rome,
so that the foreign offices there are pretty
well advised of Mr. Bowen's attitude, even
if they are not in possession of all the de-
tails of his argument.

Baron Sternberg was an early caller at
Mr. Bowen's office, and an hour later he
was joined by Mr. Bowen's room by the
British ambassador. They spent half an
hour in joint conference with Venezuela's
representative, the British ambassador leav-
ing first. It is certain that attempts to
reach a compromise have by no means been
abandoned, and that this forenoon's confer-
ence was devoted to that object. By ap-
pointment the three representatives met
shortly after noon at the British embassy
and while, owing to the rigid limitations un-
der which they are acting, the representa-
tives must refer to their home governments
at every step in the negotiations, they are
still not precluded from themselves devising
schemes of settlement which may be
approved.

It appears that the issues now between
reference to the Hague tribunal for ad-
justment of the single point of preferential
claims and the framing of a complete com-
promise agreement here in Washington,
which shall provide for a full settlement of
all the Venezuelan claims. It is known
that Baron Sternberg, representing Ger-
many, is earnestly desirous of avoiding re-
course to the Hague and wishes to reach a
speedy settlement in Washington by direct
arrangement between Mr. Bowen and him-
self. Mr. Bowen is perfectly willing to
meet this wish, but sooner than sacrifice the
principle involved in the allowance of prefer-
ential claims in undue proportion, he is
willing to surrender the view of his per-
sonal glory which he might have expected
to realize in effecting a complete settlement
here and allow the case to go to the Hague.
The point has been made that a mere de-
sire on the part of Venezuela's representa-
tive to send the case to the Hague is not
sufficient to effect that, inasmuch as a con-
dition precedent must be met. It is now
learned that this obstacle no longer exists.
Mr. Bowen is prepared to pay down imme-
diately the small amount of cash indemnity
on account of personal insults sustained
that the allies are now willing to accept,
as sufficient to inaugurate arbitration at
The Hague.

GERMAN AMBASSADOR'S ADVICE.

Warns His Government English Sent-
iment Is Not Backing London Officials.

Berlin, February 3.—The German am-
bassador at London, Count Wolff-Metternich,
in a dispatch to his government referring
to British public opinion on the Venezuelan
question and the British cabinet's attitude
in consequence thereof, says the govern-
ment is conscious of the lack of popular
support in its association with Germany,
especially of the disapproval of the middle
classes. Premier Balfour and Foreign Min-
ister Lansdowne have the support of the
other members of the cabinet in their stead-
fast determination to carry the agreement
with Germany, but the ambassador
ventures the opinion that Lord Lansdowne's
position is weakened through loss of public
support, and that the cabinet is in a mood
to accept almost any way out of the Ven-
ezuelan entanglement that promises the im-
mediate payment of the claims. Ambassador
Wolff-Metternich also says a genuine dis-
like exists generally in Great Britain to
the government partnership with Germany
and, in consulting that the negotiations at
Washington be hastened, he intimates that
if the situation becomes more confused it
is conceivable that Colonial Secretary
Chamberlain on his return from South Af-
rica may become the interpreter of the
popular view in the cabinet and advise the
other ministers accordingly.

New German Minister to Venezuela.

Berlin, February 3.—A dispatch to the
Lokal Anzeiger from The Hague today
announces that Herr Von Brüllow, secre-
tary of the German legation, has been ap-
pointed minister of Germany to Ven-
ezuela.

UNLOADED ON DOBLIN

Committee Investigating Lesser Bri-
bery Charges Reported Its Findings.

THE CHARGE SUSTAINED

But Doblin Is the Only One Who
Was Censured.

THERE WAS A MINORITY REPORT

Which Declared That the Charges
Were Not Proven.

AFTER MAKING ITS REPORT

The Committee Resumed Consideration
of the Bill and Rejected the Proposi-
tion to Purchase the Torpedo Boats.

Washington, February 3.—The house
committee on naval affairs today reported to
the house its findings in the matter of its
investigation into the Lesser bribery
charges. A minority report signed by Rep-
resentatives Kitchin (Dem., N. C.), Vandiver
(Dem., Mo.) and Roberts (Rep., Mass.)
also was submitted.

The full committee on investigation today
took up the report of the committee, of
which Mr. Foss was chairman, which had
been charged with the preparation of the
findings for the committee. Two hours
were given to its consideration, during
which time there was much discussion as
to the form the findings should take.

On the final vote on the adoption of the
report as a whole, Representatives Kitchin,
Mudd (Ind.) and Roberts voted present,
Representative Vandiver voted in the nega-
tive, he giving an explanation for so vot-
ing.

There was a debate on the part of some
members to make the findings more sweep-
ing in some respects. The majority report,
after reciting the resolution directing the
naval affairs committee to investigate the
charges of bribery, says: "At a meeting
of the committee on naval affairs, held Janu-
ary 20, 1903, during the consideration of
the naval appropriation bill, Mr. Lessor, a
member of the committee, charged that he
had been corruptly approached for the
purpose of influencing his action respect-
ing proposed legislation providing for the
purchase of Holland submarine torpedo
boats. The committee immediately ap-
pointed a subcommittee to make a prelimi-
nary investigation of Mr. Lessor's charge.
The following day Philip Doblin of New
York appeared before the subcommittee
and confessed that he had so approached
Mr. Lessor. The substance of this state-
ment having been reported, the following
day, to the full committee, the chairman
was directed to present to the house and
secure the adoption of the above resolu-
tion. In compliance with the direction and
authority of said resolution, your commit-
tee proceeded at once to take testimony and
examine such witnesses as were believed
to have knowledge of the subject. That tes-
timony is set out in full in the appendix
to this report and the value of the same
your committee in this report makes an ex-
plicit finding of its conclusions, it becomes
unnecessary to quote from or to comment
on the evidence.

"Mr. Lessor, in his testimony before the
committee, stated that Philip Doblin had
come to him some weeks ago and had said
to him, 'Lemuel E. Quigg had said to
him, Doblin, that there was \$5000 in it,
and that he (Quigg) added, 'I think I can
make a thousand for you.'"

"Subsequently Doblin again went on the
stand and retracted this statement, declar-
ing that Mr. Quigg had never suggested
money to him and that he (Doblin) had not
told Lessor that Quigg had made such a
proposal to him and that he had made his
first statement at the request of Lessor
and for his protection."

The report then cites section 5450 of the
Revised Statutes, which makes it an of-
fense punishable by fine or imprisonment
for any person to make any corrupt pro-
posal to any member of either house of
congress; also section 5302 of the Revised
Statutes relating to the giving of false
testimony. The report continues: "A wit-
ness sworn by the chairman, as in this
case, who states any material matter which
he does not believe to be true before a
committee of the house conducting an in-
vestigation, under the authority of the
house, commits perjury, and is liable to
punishment therefor under section 5302."

In conclusion the report says: "Your
committee has most carefully heard and
considered the testimony taken before it,
and on the same has come to the follow-
ing conclusions:

"1. That the charge made by Mr. Lessor,
that an attempt had been made to corruptly
influence his action respecting proposed
legislation, is sustained by the evidence,
such attempt, in the opinion of the com-
mittee having been made by one Philip
Doblin on 31st day of January, and respon-
sible with the fact of making money for
himself if he should aid Mr. Lessor cor-
ruptly approachable.

"2. That there is no evidence to sustain
the charge of an attempt by Lemuel E.
Quigg to corruptly influence a member of
the committee.

"3. That there is no evidence to sustain
the charge of an attempt by the Holland
Submarine Boat company or any of its
agents to corruptly influence a member of
the committee on naval affairs representing
proposed legislation before said committee
and the house.

"In view of the foregoing, we recommend
that the clerk of the committee be directed
to certify to the attorney general of the
United States a copy of the testimony
taken at the hearing, with a request that

A FAVORABLE REPORT

The Panama Canal Treaty Goes to the Senate Without Amendments.

Washington, February 3.—The senate foreign relations committee today agreed
to report favorably the treaty with Colombia for building an isthmian canal.
The agreement to report the treaty was reached after three or four sittings de-
voted to the main to hearing Senator Morgan's objections to the document in its
present shape. He had not concluded when the vote to report was taken today,
but he announced that he would be willing to transfer the discussion to the floor
of the senate.

This was in accordance with a suggestion made by Senator Cullom, chairman
of the committee, who told the dissenting senators that he had satisfied himself
that the committee was prepared to report the treaty to the senate without
amendment, and that, owing to the pressure of other business, the members were
anxious that the committee discussion of the subject should come to an end. He
added the proposition that Mr. Morgan would desire to present his amendments
to the senate and suggested that there was no necessity for a discussion of the
same points both in committee room and the senate chamber. Senator Morgan as-
sented to this proposition, and said he would not feel offended in the least if
the treaty should be reported. A vote on the resolution to report was then taken
and carried by a large majority. Only two senators—Morgan and Bacon—voted
against it. Senator Bacon announced that his opposition was to the time of re-
porting and not to the treaty itself. He said he was favorable to the treaty as it
stands, and would vote for it, but he believed that it should not have been reported
until consideration in committee had been thoroughly exhausted.

The committee will recommend the ratification of the treaty without amend-
ment. Senator Cullom says he has formed no plans for calling it up in the
senate. The general opinion of members of the committee is that Senator Morgan
will continue his opposition on the floor of the senate and that several long ses-
sions will be necessary to secure a vote.

MR. SLAYDEN'S PROPOSAL.

Would Assist Mexico in Stamping Out the Plague While It Can Be Done.

(Special to The Post.)
Washington, February 3.—Representative Slayden today introduced a bill pro-
viding for the appointment by the president of a commission of three medical offi-
cers of the army and navy to investigate and report on the conditions brought
about by the presence of the bubonic plague on the west coast of Mexico. The bill
also appropriates \$50,000 for the purpose of aiding the Mexican authorities in their
efforts to stamp out the plague and to prevent its spread to this country. Mr.
Slayden believes that in a case of this kind a few ounces of precaution will be
worth more than many tons of cure. The expenditure of \$50,000 in helping to ex-
terminate the plague in Mexico is highly preferable, he thinks, to the expenditure
of hundreds of thousands in trying to suppress it should it ever reach Texas and
other parts of the United States. He does not believe Mexico to be incapable of
dealing with the matter without assistance, but proposes the appropriation chiefly
to show the interest and friendly feeling of this country. He points out that the
government of Mexico made an appropriation of \$100,000 for the relief of Galveston
after the storm, and he thinks this a fitting time to show our appreciation of
that action.

He takes such action as the law and facts
warrant.
The minority report, after reciting that
these findings are unable to agree to all
the conclusions of the majority, says: "On
the 20th day of January, 1903, Hon. Mon-
tague Lessor stated to the committee on
naval affairs, while that committee was
considering a proposition to secure more
Holland submarine boats for the navy, that
these people (meaning the Holland Sub-
marine Boat company) had, through an ex-
cessive agent, who acted as intermediary,
offered him (the said Lessor) \$5000 for his
support of such a proposition. Thereafter,
a subcommittee he gave the name of
Lemuel E. Quigg as the ex-congressman
and Philip Doblin as the intermediary re-
ferred to by him."

The minority report then states the cir-
cumstances of the resulting investigation,
and submits the conclusions of the minor-
ity, the first of which is as follows: 1. That
the charge that an attempt was made to
corruptly influence a member of the com-
mittee on naval affairs, respecting pro-
posed legislation pending before the house,
was not sustained.

The minority differs with the majority
only in its first conclusion. In other re-
spects the conclusions are identical.
The committee having concluded its re-
port, then resumed consideration of the
naval appropriation bill. A vote was
taken on the proposition to authorize the
purchase of the five submarine boats, and
it was carried by a large majority. The
negatives of the navy, in his discretion, to
purchase submarine boats, was lost by a
vote of eight to seven.

The committee practically completed its
work on the bill today.

THEY ARE VERY UNEASY

ALLIES AGAIN REQUESTED BY THEIR REPRESENTATIVES TO MODIFY.

They Are Much Averse to Going to The
Hague—Powers Will Probably
Yield.

Washington, February 3.—There are as
yet no advices from the allied governments
respecting the next proposal they will sub-
mit to Mr. Bowen, Venezuela's representa-
tive, for a settlement of their claims, but
there is good authority for the statement
that the note of Mr. Bowen addressed to
the British ambassador last night will re-
sult in an adjustment of the trouble. At
the British embassy the most important
conference the allies have held among
themselves took place. The conference was
called to consider the recommendations
which the Italian and British ambassadors
and the German minister should make to
their governments as to the next step to
be taken. As a result of this conference
the foreign offices in London, Berlin and
Rome are in possession of suggestions
which, if adopted, will mean the success
of the Washington negotiations and the
ending of the blockade. The allied powers
have been requested again by their repre-
sentatives to consent to priority of payment
of their claims for a limited period only
and equality of all claimant nations there-
after. Mr. Bowen has stated that he is willing
that the allies shall receive preferential
treatment for one month, if at the end of
that time all the claimant nations be
placed on an equal basis as to time and
proportionate payments.

It is the conviction of one of the nego-

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